THE KENT NEWS:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MD.,

OFFICE IN MASONIC HALL.

JAS. H. PLUMMER. WM. B. USILTON.

PLUMMER & USILTON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION: $2 PER ANNUM.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE solicited, but all articles must be accompanied by responsible names.

Kent News.

Vol. 51. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, FEB. 28, 1891. No. 48.

ADVERTISING AND JOB-PRINTING.

Terms of Transient Advertising:

One square, three insertions or less - - $1.00

Each subsequent insertion - - - - 25

Six lines Nonpareil, or space equivalent thereto, constitute a square.

Advertisements inserted for three months or at longer periods at low rates.

JOB-PRINTING:

—SUCH AS—

HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, &c.,

executed with neatness and dispatch at satisfactory prices.

Legal Notices.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Hope H. Barroll and James J. Archer, Trustees,
versus
Henry W. Archer, of Robert.

In the Circuit Court for Kent Co., in Equity.

ORDERED, this 16th day of February, 1891, that the sale of the Real Estate made and reported by HOPE H. BARROLL and JAMES J. ARCHER, Trustees, under a deed of trust from Henry W. Archer, of Robert, dated the 28th day of March, 1890, and recorded in Liber S. B., No. 13, Folio, 481, a Land Record Book of Kent county, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 23d day of April, next;—Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 21st day of March next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $3,100.

SAMUEL BECK, CLERK.

True copy, Test—

Feb. 21, 1891—4t. SAMUEL BECK, CLERK.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

JOHN BARWICK,

late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are herrby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 11th day of August, 1891, otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers. Given under our hands this 10th day of February, 1891.

SARAH E. BARWICK,
G. IRVING BARWICK,
Feb. 14, 1891—4t. Administrators.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

JAMES C. WILSON,

late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 4th day of August, 1891, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. All indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 3d day of February, 1891.

ALPHEUS L. WILSON,
Feb. 7, 1891—4t. Administrator.

WM. H. LAMBERT. ARTHUR M. BROWN.

Butter Makers, Attention!

—THE—

Breakwater Churn

LEADS THEM ALL IN BUTTER MAKING.

Makes Butter in from One to Five Minutes, and More Butter from Same Quantity of Cream, and Works all Buttermilk Out Better Than Any Other Churn.

Below we give a list of prominent farmers and Butter Makers of Kent and Queen Anne's counties, who have used and endorse the Breakwater Churn:

J. M. J. Byron,	Thos. Anderson,
Geo. Blackiston,	Geo. W. Hutchenson,
J. Thos. Bradley,	Edw. W. Hepbron,
Samuel Nickerson,	A. L. Coney,
Edw. W. Emory,	Robert Comly,
Samuel Mann,	Elwood Morris,
E. B. Emory,	Wm. S. Walker,
Geo. W. Rodenbizer,	L. R. Shewell,
James P. Hatcherson,	Thos. C. Parsons,
John P. Nicholson,	Thos. A. Hudson,
Thos. W. Skirven,	Johnny Wood,
J. Walter Skirven,	James Wood,
Wm. Bryan,	W. H. Coleman,
R. S. Emory,	Benj. Colburn,
Albert Strong,	Horace Wilson,
Aaron Welsh,	J. W. Hubbard.
Wm. DeFord,	

Use one of the Breakwater Churns and save time and Butter.

LAMBERT & BROWN,
j24. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Coal and Wood.

ORDERS IN ANY QUANTITIES LEFT AT D. A. BACCHUS' GROCERY STORE, OR AT

J. D. BACCHUS' YARD

will receive prompt attention at Prices Guaranteed to be as LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Building and Whitewash Lime,

Cement and Plastering Hair,

AT CITY PRICES.

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal

Delivered at any station on the Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad at Low Figures.

Come and see us before buying.

m17. J. D. BACCHUS.

COAL and WOOD!

OWING to the scarcity of money we will sell Coal at a very small advance above cost FOR THE CASH. Remember we sell

The Lea Coal

WHICH IS THE BEST WHITE ASH COAL FOR GENERAL USE.

Probably it will be to your advantage to get our prices and examine our stock before you purchase.

2240 Pounds for One Ton.

Office on Cannon St., near Princess.

J. T. TWILLEY.

July 17, 1890—tf.

Farmers' Specialties!

WINTER SEASON

STUDEBAKER FARM WAGONS, steel skein, for from one to six horses, both narrow and broad tread; ROAD CARTS, HOCKING VALLEY HAY AND FODDER CUTTERS, with patent double knuckle, rocking roller feed, direct action, up-cut and safety fly-wheel. All sizes. CORN SHELLERS CORN and COB MILLS, SAW MILLS, HORSE POWERS, HAY PRESSES, Etc.

Call or Send for Our Prices.

BALTIMORE FARM IMPLEMENT CO.,
200 South Charles Street,
d6-6m. BALTIMORE, MD.

WOULD YOU LIKE

A NICE GARDEN?

If so, raise PERFECT VEGETABLES with

POWELL'S SOLUBLE PHOSPHATES For GARDENS

Which are clean and inodorous, put up in suitable quantities for *small and large gardens*. No trouble to use. Not expensive. For sale by general stores, Druggists and Seedsmen. An interesting circular telling how to make a good garden, sent Free.

W. S. POWELL & CO.
Chemical Fertilizer Mfrs.
Baltimore, Md.

—THE MUTUAL—

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY, PRESIDENT,

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1890

Assets		$147,154,961 20.
Reserve on Policies at 4 per cent.		$136,668,368 00
Liabilities other than Reserve		505,359 82
Surplus		9,981,233 38
Receipts from all sources		34,978,778 69
Payments to Policy-Holders		16,973,200 05
Risks assumed	49,188 policies	160,985,985 58
Risks in force	206,055 policies	638,226,865 24

THE ASSETS ARE INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Real Estate and Bond and Mortgage Loans	$76,529,231 72
United States Bonds and other Securities	51,311,631 54
Loans on Collateral Securities	8,624,400 00
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest	3,556,441 59
Interest accrued, Premiums deferred, etc.	7,433,256 35
	$147,154,961 20

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and find the same to be correct.

A. N. WATERHOUSE, Auditor.

From the Surplus above stated a dividend will be apportioned as usual.

The business for 1890 shows INCREASE over that of 1889, as follows:

In Assets		$10,753,633 18
In Reserve on Policies and Surplus		10,554,091 94
In Receipts		3,859,759 07
In Payments to Policy-holders		1,772,591 67
In Risks assumed	4,611 policies	9,383,502 21
In Risks in force	23,745 policies	72,276,931 32

Year.	Risks Assumed.	Risks Outstanding.	Payments to Policy-Holders.	Receipts.	Assets.
1884	$4,681,420	$351,789,285	$13,923,062 19	$19,095,318 41	$103,876,178 51
1885	45,567,130	368,981,141	14,402,049 90	20,214,954 28	108,908,967 51
1886	56,852,719	393,809,203	15,129,103 77	21,137,176 67	114,181,963 24
1887	69,457,468	427,628,934	14,128,423 60	23,119,922 46	118,806,851 88
1888	76,274,261	482,125,184	14,727,550 22	26,215,982 52	126,081,152 04
1889	151,602,743	565,949,963	15,200,608 38	31,119,019 62	136,401,828 02
1890	160,985,985	638,226,865	16,973,200 05	34,978,778 69	147,154,961 20

New York, January 28th, 1891.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Samuel E. Sprouls,	Oliver Harriman,	S. Van Rensselaer Cruger,	Theodore Morford,
Lucius Robinson,	Henry W. Smith,	Charles R. Henderson,	William Babcock,
Samuel D. Babcock,	Robert Olyphant,	George Bliss,	Preston B. Plumb,
George S. Coe,	George F. Baker,	Rufus W. Peckham,	Stuyvesant Fish,
Richard A. McCurdy,	Jos. Thompson,	J. Hobart Herrick,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James C. Holden,	Dudley Olcott,	Wm. P. Dixon,	Charles E. Miller,
Hermann C. Von Post,	Frederic Cromwell,	Robert A. Granniss,	James W. Husted,
Alexander H. Rice,	Julian T. Davies,	Henry H. Rogers,	Walter R. Gillette,
Lewis May	Robert Sewell,	Jno. W. Auchincloss,	James E. Granniss,

ROBERT A. GRANNISS, VICE-PRESIDENT.

WALTER R. GILLETTE, General manager. ISAAC F. LLOYD, 2d Vice-President.
WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary. FREDERICK SCHROEDER, Assistant Sec'y.
ARCHIBALD N. WATERHOUSE, Auditor.

EMORY McCLINTOCK, LLD., F. I. A., Actuary.
JOHN TATLOCK, JR., Assistant Actuary. CHARLES E. PERRY, 2d Assistant Actuary.

FREDERICK CROMWELL, Treasurer.
JOHN A. FONDA, Assistant Treasurer. WILLIAM P. SANDS, Cashier.
EDWARD P. HOLDEN, Assistant Cashier.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, General Solicitor. WILLIAM W. RICHARDS, Comptroller.

MEDICAL DIRECTORS:
GUSTAVUS S. WINSTON, M.D. E. J. MARSH, M.D. GRANVILLE M. WHITE, M.D.

O. F. BRESEE & SONS, General Agents,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
L. B. RUSSELL, Agent, Chestertown, Maryland.

Read! A Big Cut Sale. Read!

In order to close out what heavy stock I have on hand in LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS

For the SPOT CASH

I will sell 20 inch leg Men's doub... F... 25!

20 inch leg full stock Boo...

One lot Men's Calf Boots, sizes 9, 1... Twenty-inch Men's Fine Veal Kip $3... Heavy Weight $1 40, old price $2 00; Ho... $3 50, now $3 15; Men's Woonsocket, reg... Rhode Island $1 90, regular price $2 50; ...uality. One lot of Pell's & Pollock's Strai... 0, now $2 40; Machine Sewed of same me... t-class goods, but a little too heavy for s... 0 cents per pair. These broken lots must ... penny advertisement. Call and be conv...

Very respectfully,

N. B.—A Large Assortment of SP... Shoes. ...t time.

A. FRIEDMAN'S

Great Semi-Annual Slaughter Sale.

OUR inventory is over, and having given our stock a careful examination, we find more Medium and Winter Weight Goods on hand than we intend to carry over, and in order to make them go we have marked them down to such a figure that those with limited means can wear a suit that is respectable anywhere, for the low price of $7.75, in either Sack or Frock. These are good quality and good style garments. We have them in medium and heavy weights. Goods that you can wear for several months yet, and if predictions come true, you will need them, as the coldest weather is to come. Our stock is limited, but if we can fit you our loss is your gain. In FINER SUITINGS, such as Imported Cheviots, English Diagonals, Harrison Cassimers, &c., we have cut in proportion, and if you get here early you can get a good selection at a very small cost, as they must and will be sold to make room for spring stock.

BOYS' and CHILDREN'S SUITS

must go in like proportion. We have marked some good, solid serviceable Suits for Children down to $1.75 and $2.00, and better grades will be closed on the same line. Come and see these goods while we can give you a variety to select from. The prices are right as we are determined to make this the most attractive bona fide reduction sale of clothing ever offered to the people of Kent and Queen Anne's counties.

Overcoats and Furnishing Goods.

We have had a large trade this season on Overcoats and necessarily have a good many of different paterns left, if there is among the line anything to fit and please you, we will not stand on price. A Great Reduction in Furnishing Goods, Outing Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves. You cannot afford to pass these by, for we have the same low figures on these also.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

Our sale of Men's Fine Shoes has far excelled our expectations. We hear every day the gratifying testimony that the pair of hand-made shoes bought of us are the most comfortable and best wearing in the market. Then we are making a great many to measure for the most fastidious trade, consequently they must be correct. All grades of Men's, Youths' and Boys' constantly in stock. Our sales are steadily increasing on the Celebrated Riveted Shoe. Same prices, $2 50 and $2.75. We have had a remarkable season on Boots, but very few left. If we can fit you the price will be made to fit, as they must go. Come early while the assortment lasts.

A. FRIEDMAN,
Opposite Stam's Hall. *The Leading Clothier.*

TAX-COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS of the SECOND Election District for the years 1888 and 1889 are hereby notified that unless their Taxes in arrears are paid AT ONCE the same will be made by legal process. My books are in the hands of THGHMAN SHAFER, Esq., at Kennedyville, to whom all taxes are directed to be paid—he having full authority from me to receive the same.

GEORGE O. ROEDER,
j31-3t. Coll. Second District.

CALL and see our GENTS OYSTER BOOTS.
WESTCOTT & DODD.

THE PLUMBING BUSINESS.

WM. T. SUTTON

IS now prepared to do any work in the Plumbing Line, such as putting in

Bath-Tubs and Water Fixtures Generally.

Also Hydrant and Sprinklers whenever desired

POOR BLIND TOM.

Blind Tom, the pianist who electrified us a quarter of a century ago, is now in a private retreat in St. Mark's place New York, and has been for some time an idiot, and now consumption has set its iron grasp upon his once strong frame, and his days are numbered. Blind Tom earned in his day something over a half million dollars. To-day he is comparatively a pauper, and the wonder is what has become of the fortune he made as he was always in charge of a guardian, and was never allowed to spend any of it.

Judge Andrews, of the Supreme Court, has confirmed a report allowing the estate of Daniel P. Holland $3,000 for services given and necessaries furnished the mad musician during the lifetime of Holland. The judge observed that it was sadly apparent that there would be nothing left for the maintenance of the poor idiot after all claims were paid.

The mad musician's real name is Thos. Wiggins. He was born in Virginia about 46 years ago. His mother was a slave. From the time he was able to toddle around the negro cabins on his master's plantation Tom displayed wonderful powers as a musician. He could play on any kind of instrument, and never had an instructor. With the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, Tom became a free man. Colonel J. W. Bethune saw his pecuniary value, and got an order from a Virginia court appointing him a committee for the maintenance and safety of Blind Tom.

In those days Tom earned for his manager from $2,000 to $4,000 a week. His old slave mother, Charity Wiggins, thought that she ought to get hold of a slice of his earnings.

When Col. Bethune died a few years ago he left Tom to the care of his wife, Elise. She, in time, was appointed a committee by the court to maintain Tom.

The wonder is what has become of the money which Col. Bethune was obliged by mandate of the court to deposit for Tom's maintenance. It was supposed to be 25 per cent of the net proceeds of the entertainments given. That would give Tom at least $125,000, in his own right. There is now, it is authoritatively stated, less than $5,000 in the exchequer. The $3,000 judgment just entered will make an awful gash in the fund. Present indications are that Blind Tom, who earned over half a million of dollars, will die in the poorhouse and be buried in Potter's field.

POULTRY NOTES.

The Plymouth Rock is a symmetrical, compactly built bird, heavy body, splendid looking fowl. Cocks, at maturity, weigh eight to ten pounds; hens six to eight pounds. They have been aptly termed the "Dorking of America." They possess all the good qualities of the Dorking, with the addition of hardiness and adaption to our variable climate. They are becoming prime favorities in England and a large class in the leading poultry shows. Their size, weight, hardiness, early maturity, egg and flesh, production easily restrained, and sober color, are much in their favor. The demand in our markets for a compact fowl having a close-grained and golden yellow skin, clean legs, small bone and to average from six to eight pounds dressed, brought out this breed to popular notice as filling such requirements. The pullets begin to lay at five or six months old, if well cared for, and will lay in the winter like Asiatics. For so large a fowl they are wonderful active, industrious and good foragers. To many they appear handsome; handsome they really are, if we look to the coloring and barring of the plumage with the eye of a true artist. The majority of poulterers pronounce them beautiful, and if we were not so long accustomed to the Dominique color, all would say they are lovely plumaged fowls.

Puny, sickly birds are only profitable for fertilizing trees and vines.

Do not use coarse straw or hay in making nests for sitting hens; it is too porous. Use fine chaff, sawdust or sand.

Keep sitting hens absolutely free from lice, and feed them once a day and they will come off with their chicks in almost as good condition as when set.

The egg is composed largely of albumen, and to produce it the hen must have albuminous food. She can't make eggs without albumen any more than the children of Israel could make bricks without straw. Feed the hen on fattening food, such as corn, and she lines herself with fat, takes things easy and lays no eggs.

One of the best remedies for dampness on the floor of the poultry house and also an excellent deodorizer is air slacked lime.

Don't forget to keep up a supply of shells and gravel, and for confined fowls, litter straw or refuse hay is acceptable and of much benefit as besides the much needed exercise obtained by scratching in it, they will eat a large portion of it.

Do not attempt to raise any breed or variety of fowls or pets unless the surroundings and accommodations are favorable to success. Geese, turkeys and ducks are often kept at a loss when chickens, pigeons or rabbits would pay a nice profit.

Eggs may be kept in fair condition for several months by immersing them in a pickle made of two pounds of lime, one pint of salt and four gallons of water. They may also be preserved by packing them in fine salt or in dry wood ashes. Place them small end down in the salt or ashers and do not allow them to touch each other. In all cases put in only strictly fresh ones and box or barrel should be half turned weekly.

The Way to Find a Husband.

Girls, study more common sense and less wit.

More useful occupation and less novel reading.

More study of the mysteries of the kitchen, and less of the mysteries of Paris.

More mending of shirts and stockings and less making of bracelets.

Less display of toilets that appall the purses of candidates for wedlock.

More proof to men that they will not find in a wife a helpmate, and not an embarrassment.

This recipe, if thoroughly tried, will greatly lesson the number of bachelors and increase happy homes.

GEORGE WASHINGTON was born one hundred and fifty-nine years ago last Sunday.

BOOM MARYLAND!

Important Steps Taken in the Interest of Agriculture and Business Generally.

A Move Successfully Inaugurated!

A Body of Earnest and Practical Men Meet in Baltimore at the Call of Gov. Jackson.

[Condensed Report from the city papers of the 19th.]

Earnest efforts will now be made to induce immigration to Maryland. A society having for its members the farmer, the laborer, the banker, the private citizen and representatives in every walk in life has been formed. It is to be known as the Maryland State Immigration Society, and it will be incorporated under State laws.

Its object is the promotion of Maryland's general good, for the encouragement of immigration from foreign countries and other States, and to show to the world the advantages that Maryland has over other Eastern as well as Western States.

Some time ago Gov. Jackson recommended that each county send a representative or a delegation to a meeting to be held in the city, for the promotion of immigration. Accordingly delegates who had the interests of their community as well as the State at large in view were sent here. They met in Mozart Hall, northeast corner Camden and Hanover streets, at eleven o'clock yesterday morning. The session ended about half-past four, and the nucleus of a big boom was formed. Speeches were made and ideas on the matter of the promotion of Maryland's interest were interchanged.

Gov. Jackson called the meeting to order. He stated briefly its object, and nominated Mr. James U. Dennis, of Somerset county, as temporary chairman. Hon. Edward Stake, of Washington county, was made secretary. Mr. Dennis spoke of the advantages offered by Maryland to immigrants, and of her great industries and natural resources. His remarks were cordially applauded. The delegates presented their credentials. Those present included many of the ablest agriculturalists and business men in the State. Kent reported the following delegates selected to attend, and some of them were present:

First—Sam'l Cacy, J. T. Pennington.
Second—E. M. Bonwill, Alday Clements.
Third—Dr. J. H. Hessey, Thos. Gale.
Fourth—W. B. Usilton, James H. Baker.
Fifth—R. Bennett Wilson, G. E. Leary.

COLONEL RAINE HAS SOME GOOD IDEAS.

Colonel Fred Raine, who is much interested in the movement, submitted the following paper: "While our efforts are directed to attract capital and white labor to our state, it seems to me that *special* attention should be directed to the encouragement of immigration from abroad. We have had state commissioners and emigration bureaus, and even sent at one time an agent to Europe. The state spent considerable sums for this purpose, but the results were not satisfactory.

"Upon the whole, the agency of the state taking charge of the work, seems inexpedient. Many years ago the general government, with truly a commendable liberality, gave a most desirable tract of land to Polish exiles to found a colony. For ten years the property was to be exempt from taxation. In the event that the ground did not come up to the expectation of the settlers, they had the privilege of locating on any other section of the public domain. Where is that colony now? Where are the Polish settlers? The government did try to benefit them, but it was of no avail. What we chiefly need is to spread, by means of the press, correct, reliable information on the subjects that are most likely to interest that class of immigrants whom we want, and, then, patiently to await the result.

"It may be deemed necessary that circulars should be distributed for the purpose of familiarizing the elements which we are desirous to attract with such information as may induce them to come to our state, such information to be full and explicit, expressive of a determination to treat liberally the newcomer, to make him one of ourselves, and to extend to him all of such aid, and more than is offered to him by other and more distant states. In connection with this it is well to say that a fixed purpose to accomplish good results will not make it difficult to our citizens to act in accordance with a full appreciation of the value of labor and capital to be brought into our midst.

"The division of large tracts of land, and partitioning the same into small farms, fixing the lowest possible prices, and perhaps direct help to settlers, by forming mutual societies to erect for them houses, as has been done with beneficial result in other States, paying back contributors largely, might be considered with favor. Actual settlement would thus relieve a strong impulse, and the lands be enhanced in value far beyond any immediate outlay required. Work, land and homes must be had: the wages and prices—be known fully, explicitly and satisfactorily to those whose immigration to Maryland we solicite.

"The co-operation of the county societies with a central association of agent in the commercial metropolis of our States would enable us to spread all information—statistical, agricultural and otherwise—among the people of our own State and abroad. Nothing would tend more to relieve us re-establish our wealth, than the introduction of white laborers who would work, buy or rent our many now unprofitable fields." [Loud applause.]

We can accomplish much if the English-American's press and people will start in the North a genuine "boom" for Maryland, and induce capitalists to invest their money in the State. The task of the Germans of Maryland is to be active in the interests of this State in quite another way; we must exert ourselves to introduce a new element and fresh blood into the German population; we must strive to place fertile acres, under the care of hard-working German farmers and truckers; we must endeavor to bring a new immigration to the old German settlements in Frederick, Baltimore, Cecil, Harford, Kent, Anne Arundel, Howard, and other counties. Then our State will be in a position to claim an equal advance in progress with any other.

THINGS THE COUNTIES NEED.

Mr. Samuel Cox, of Charles county, said that the farmers and landholders down there wanted immigrants. The farms are too large, and, at the present price of produce, there is little chance for the holders to make anything.

Dr. Bishop, of Washington county, asked if immigration was desirable. He thought that the improvement of the race of people was needed more than anything else, yet he was willing to endorse any action of the convention.

Mr. Watkins, of Howard county, said that the State should be advertised, and read a paper on the natural resources of the State, and what the result would be if they were properly developed.

PROTECT THE OYSTER INTEREST.

General Agnus then offered his resolution:

Whereas, With proper laws and a new system of cultivation, the oyster industry of the State could be made to support many times the population now dependent upon it—

Be it resolved, That in the official statement to be made to the public by the convention, the advantages and possibilities of the oyster interests be fully set forth.

In supporting this, which was unanimously referred to the committee, General Agnus said that he had been looking into the oyster question not only by a study of its literature and statistics, but by a personal visit to the more important grounds of the Chesapeake Bay, and that he was amazed at the vast possibilities of the industry if placed upon an intelligent basis and fostered by a wise and strict policy on the part of the State. With the proper system it would easily yield twenty-five million dollars a year to the people of the State—with diligence it would yield fifty millions and give employment and prosperity to hundreds of thousands of people. Not only would it do this, but it would provide a large and better home market for the produce of the farms and the goods of the stores, and thus prove a general blessing to the whole State. Rhode Island and Connecticut had proven the enormous value of oyster farming. It was not a theory worked out on paper; it was a great reality founded on the experience of Europe and the States that touch Long Island Sound. The oystermen of the North make two dollars in profit where our own oystermen make one, and it is all because of their superior system of cultivation. Why, gentlemen, you have in the Chesapeake Bay a possibility of wealth beyond your largest hopes. It is worth more than the gold mines of Colorado, because the better it is intelligently developed the richer it will grow. Build up this interest. Protect it with wise laws. Foster it with common sense and business enterprise, and advertise its advantages to the world. If you do that, immigrants will come, and with them will come more immigrants to your farms and to your towns, to your factories and to your bays and rivers, until Maryland shall take her position as one of the richest as, she is now one of the grandest, of the States of the Union. [Applause.]

THE TIDE COMING OUR WAY.

M. V. Richards, land and immigration agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, presented the following paper to the convention:

"It is gratifying to me to see so many present at a meeting of this character. Three years ago, when the B. & O. began to agitate the question of immigration into this State, it seems that but few were interested. We are thankful today every section of our grand State has citizens active in this work. We cannot get on a train, a street-car, or go to church even, but we hear the sentiment of boom in the South. We may disagree politically, but on the development question we all coincide. This is no boom era: it is practically a development epoch in the history of the State. Boom Maryland. Talk about the great advantages your State to all your friends. I am pleased to announce that in the past four weeks the B. & O. has received 1,400 letters from people in Europe, the United States and Canada, asking about Maryland. The tide is coming our way. Let us go out and help float the bark in, and when it lands let us take care of the load. People come here strangers, and they need every encouragement. Speaking from a railroad point of view, we are interested with you. We have nothing to sell, but we want you to sell, so we can carry the load to the markets."

Mr. H. H. Dashiell said the people in Somerset county, as well as all over the State, wanted immigrants who had some little money, and were not paupers, who would be a drag on the hands of the farmer, and would buy lands and cultivate them.

IT IS DECIDED TO ORGANIZE.

At half-past one the convention adjourned for an hour, in order to give the committee that was to formulate business time to discuss the papers and views which had been presented.

At 2.45 the meeting was called to order, and Secretary Stake presented the following:

This convention hereby determines to organize itself into the Maryland State Immigration Society. Its offices shall be a president, a secretary and treasurer, and a vice president for each county and each legislative district of Baltimore city. There shall be appointed an executive committee of seven members, all of whom shall be chosen at this time, to serve until their successors are elected.

That there shall be an annual meeting of the society, held in Baltimore on the third Wednesday of January in each year, and that the society shall be composed of delegates from each county and each legislative district of Baltimore city immigration societies, one of which, it is recommended and in each legislative district of Baltimore city.

That in the absence of such a county or legislative district society, the vice president of that county or district shall call a public meeting of its citizens interested in the question as delegates to the State meeting, a number of persons equal to the number of representatives such county or legislative district has in both branches of the General Assembly.

That the executive committee appointed at this meeting shall prepare and submit to the next meeting by-laws for the regulation of the society, and by such other things as may be necessary to promote the objects of its formation.

This seemed to suit the views of the members of the convention, and was adopted unanimously, with the following resolution:

Resolved, That all resolutions and suggestions presented to the convention be referred to the executive committee, to be appointed at this session, for its consideration and action.

MR. DENNIS IS MADE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Stake made a motion that permanent officers be elected, and nominated James U. Dennis as president. He was elected by a rising vote. Mr. Dennis said: "I cannot but be sensible at the great honor you have done me in electing me president. Of all the interests on earth, I think there is none higher, nobler or more important than that of tilling the soil. It gives life to life. The earth is all right. God made it so, and if it does not produce a crop, man has failed in his duty and the land has not been properly tilled. In all the great changes that have taken place in the world, the art of farming has stood still. It will no longer be this way. A better day is dawning, a higher degree of usefulness is appearing for the farmer, and begins to tell on all mankind. All the industries and avocations have their beginning in mother earth. We should take steps to put Maryland abreast and ahead of the rest of the States." Loud applause followed Mr. Dennis' speech.

Major Hancock, of Harford county, said: "The steamship companies did not care how the immigrants got along if they had their pay for their passage. People with money to invest in lands are wanted. We don't want Spaniards, Italians, Greeks and others, who transfer their feuds to this country and contaminate the whole land."

THE REST OF THE OFFICERS SELECTED.

The Nominating Committee presented the following gentlemen as the Executive Committee: First district, Col. Ed. Lloyd; Second district, Col. Thomas Scharf; Third district, Edwin F. Abell; Fourth district, Enoch Pratt; Fifth district, Col. Richard Contee; Sixth district, Edward Stake; Seventh district, Major Alvord, and Eighth, Rev. Augustus E. Shade.

They were elected unanimously.

The following were elected as vice presidents, to preside over each county or legislative district meeting: Anne Arundel, Richard Baldwin; Baltimore, Thomas P. Todd; Charles, Samuel Cox; Calvert, James T. Briscoe; Carroll, Frank Brown; Dorchester, Captain Thomas P. Travers; Frederick, Colonel L. V. Baughman; Howard, John W. Renshaw; Kent, William B. Usilton; Montgomery, Charles Abert; Prince George's, Hon. E. P. Baldwin; Somerset, H. H. Dashiell; Talbot, Wm. Collins; Worcester, Rev. Wm. Dale; Washington, William H. Armstrong; Wicomico, James E. Ellegood; Baltimore city—Second legislative district, James E. Tate; Third district, Gen. Felix Agnus. All the counties will be represented.

The convention adjourned at half-past four, subject to the call of the president, who will set the date for the next meeting as soon as the plans for carrying out the society's ideas are in good shape. All the delegates seemed satisfied with the result of the convention, and promised to heartily co-operate with the officers in furthering the interests of the State of Maryland.

Col. J. Thomas Scharf read a paper on the history of the part taken by the state encouraging immigration to Maryland.

If I Were You, My Dear,

I wouldn't turn my head to look after fine frocks, or impertinent men.

I wouldn't forget to sew the braid around the bottom of my skirt, or the button on my shoe.

I wouldn't conclude that every man who said something pleasant to me, had fallen in love with me.

I wouldn't feel that I was an ill-treated personage because, though I could play pleasantly, my friends didn't count me a modern Mozart.

I would not, when I could only have one frock, choose a conspicuous one that would mark me as the girl in the red plaid.

I would not, because I was tried and nervous snappy, ill natured replies to questions asked me by those who really cared for me.

I would not get in the habit of speaking in a familiar way of the men I know; when you make them Tom, Dick or Harry they are apt to consider you as Kate, Nell or Molly.

I would not permit any girl friend to complain to me of her mother—it is like listening to blasphemy.

I would not when I brush the dust off my hat forget the cobwebs of distrust and suspicion in my brain.

I would not tell my private affairs to my most intimate girl friend, nor would I ask her impertinent questions.

I would not write silly letters to young men, or permit them to be familiar with me.

I would not grow weary in well doing—instead, I would keep on encouraging myself by trying to live up to my ideal of a woman, and the very fact of my trying so hard would make me achieve that which I wished.—*Ladies Home Journal.*

Words of Wisdom.

Cheek is often mistaken for courage.

No man can know any more truth than he will live.

Selfishness is only another name for the spirit of murder.

Truth makes men gentle. Theory makes them bigoted.

If there wasn't any opposition, there couldn't be any progress.

The biggest coward you can find anywhere is the man who is afraid to do right.

The man who never gives away anything, cheats himself out of a good deal of satisfaction.

There isn't much charitable work done in this world by people who do not believe in another.

It is hard for the man who has just eaten a good dinner to realize that anybody else can be hungry.

If experience teaches anything, it teaches that no man can live for himself, and do himself any good by doing it.

One of the easiest things for some people to do, is to persuade themselves that it isn't their duty to do anything.

Where They Pinched.

There are a good many people who prefer old things to new things, sometimes, perhaps, without as good reason for the preference as an old beggar once showed in the matter of shoes.

This man called at the house of a lady and begged for a pair of shoes. She gave him a nearly new pair of her husband's which he had laid aside for some reason. A day or two afterwards the beggar returned.

"Mum," he said, "can't you give me a pair of shoes—some old ragged ones?"

"But" said the lady, "I have just given you an entirely new pair; you have them on now."

"Yes'm," he said, "but there's the trouble. They're so new, ye see, that they hurt my business."

AN Agnostic is a man who vows he knows nothing, and gets wrathy and vexed with you if you believe him. He says he doesn't know anything, but he really believes he knows everything."

THE winter for reflection, the summer for action.

Hints for Housekeepers.

Never use the first water that comes from the tap. If it has been in a lead or iron pipe all night it is not healthful.

Relief for a cold in the head: A teaspoonful of camphor in a wide mouthed bottle, well covered with boiling water, produces a warm vapor which can be inhaled for the relief of acute head colds. Ten minutes' use, three times a day, will suffice.

An excellent and inexpensive preparation for cleaning soiled gloves and other delicate articles is the following mixture: One quart of deodorized benzine, one dram of sulphuric ether, one dram of chloroform, two drams of alcohol, and enough cologne to make it pleasant.

Honey is one of nature's purest sweets, valuable both as food and medicine. It has always been esteemed a luxury—the food of kings. Eaten in small quantities with other food it is very nourishing, and favors the cure of pulmonary disease and colds.

A great many people complain of the unpleasant odor of boiled cabbage, and also of the indigestibility of the vegetable. Remove the loose leaves, cut the cabbage into quarters, removing the core, and put into plenty of boiling water. Boil half an hour over a good fire. The cabbage will come out tender and green. Boiling a long time in little water causes the disagreeable odor and the indigestibility.

To remove grease or oil stains from delicate fabrics, scrape magnesia on the wrong side and let it remain over night. Brush off in the morning; if any stains remain, repeat the process until they all disappear.

Repudiating His Mother.

The recent death of Mrs. Sterling, mother of Charles M. Sterling, who was executed at Youngstown, O., for the murder of Lizzie Grombacher, has unveiled the facts concerning an incident that occurred shortly before his execution. His mother came from Maxwell, Canada, and though he had left home when but a lad with maternal intuition she recognized him. When brought to his cell Sterling without the quiver of a muscle said:

"You are mistaken, madam; I am not your son."

She implored him to recognize her, but he refused, and she returned home half convinced that she was mistaken. To his counsel Sterling said:

"She is my mother, but I could not break her heart by telling her that her son would be hung. Keep it secret until she dies."

Her death caused his attorney, W. S. Anderson, to break the seal of silence.

"It was the most dramatic scene I ever witnessed," said Mr. Anderson. "I have seen all the tragedians of the past quarter of a century, but none that compared to the scene on that occasion. The mother, every line in her face showing the most intense suffering, and her heart nearly broken, while the son, knowing that the truth would kill her, stood like a statue, his face showing the pallor of death, assuring her that she was mistaken. Such intensity of action was never produced on any stage. It could not be."

The Fastest Mile.

The fastest mile trotted by a horse was in 2 minutes and 8¾ seconds.

The fastest mile run by a railroad trian was made in 40¼ seconds.

The record for the fastest mile made on skates in 2 minutes 12 3-5 seconds.

The fastest mile made in rowing in a single boat took 5 minutes 1 second.

The fastest mile ever made by a running horse was run in one minute 35 seconds.

The fastest mile by a man on a tricycle was made in 2 minutes 49 2-5 seconds.

The fastest time on snow shoes for a mile is recorded as 5 minutes 39¾ seconds.

The best time for a mile by a man on a bicycle is recorded as 2 minutes 29 4-5 seconds.

The fastest mile ever made by a man swimming was done in 25 minutes 52 seconds.

The fastest mile ever accomplished by a man walking was made in 6 minutes 23 seconds.

In running, the fastest mile made by a man was accomplished in 4 minutes 12½ seconds.

Canned Goods.

"The market for tomatoes and corn is from all over the country, prime goods being in demand, at advancing prices. The January consumptive demand was good, and stocks are light. Contracts for the pack of 1891 are already being made, at 85 to